सीमेंट की कमी

1520. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
कुमारी आलिया :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगामी वर्षों में देश की सीमेंट की कमी का सामना करना पड़ेगा, यदि हां, तो इस कमी के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पी० जे० कुरियन) : (क) अनुमानित मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सीमेंट उत्पादन में विकास की पिछली प्रवृत्ति और नयी क्षमताओं के संयोजन हेतु पहले ही से स्वीकृत योजनाएं हैं, आने वाले वर्षों में देश में सीमेंट की कोई खास कमी अनुमान नहीं है।

(ख) बढ़ती हुई मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सीमेंट उत्पादन अधिकतम करने हेतु किये गये कुछ महत्वपूर्ण उपाय इस प्रकार हैं :

(1) सीमेंट उद्योग को लाइसेंस मुक्त कर दिया गया है अर्थात् अब नये सीमेंट एकक स्थापित करने के लिए औद्योगिक लाइसेंस अथवा विद्यमान एककों के पर्याप्त विस्तार हेतु औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं है ;

(2) सीमेंट उद्योग को कोयला, रेल वैगन तथा अन्य आधार भूत सहायता की कड़ी निगरानी करना और जहां कहीं आवश्यक हो वहां शीघ्र सुधारात्मक कार्यवाही करना तथा

(3) क्षेत्रीय मांग-आपूर्ति असंतुलनों को कम करने के लिए अधिकता वाले क्षेत्रों से कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट पहुंचाना।

Poverty Line in Tamil Nadu

1521. SHRI R. T. GOPALAN: Will the Minister .of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state ::

(a) the percentage of population living below the poverty line in Tamil Nadu as per the last survey;

(b) to what extent it is more in comparison to other States;

(c) whether any programme is being chalked out to bring them above the poverty line; if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have proposed some measurers in this regard to the Union Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (IN DEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) In 1987-88 the latest year- for which information is .available, the percentage of people living below poverty line in rural and urban areas of Tamil Nadu and comparative position of other States[Union Territories is given in the statement attached.

(c) Four Centrally-SponsoredjCentral Sector schemes for alleviation of poverty in Tamil- Nadu are being implemented. These are: —

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) which provides self-employment in rural areas.

(ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) which provides wage-employment in rural areas;

(iii) Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP).

(iv) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY) which provides wage-employment in urban areas.

(d) and (e) No new measures have been proposed in this regard by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Statement

Number and Percentage of Population below the poverty line by States separaely for Rural, Urban and combined areas 1987-88 *(Provisional)*

Sl. No.	States & U.Ts.	Rural		Urbn		Combined	
		No .of Persons Lakhs	% of Persons	No. of Persons Lakhs	% of Persons	No. of Persons Lakhs	% of Persons
1.	Andhra Pradesh .	153.1	33.8	42.6	26.1	195.70	31.7
2.	Assam . . .	50.4	24.5	2.5	9.4	52.89	22.8
3.	Bihar . . .	300.3	42.7	36.1	30.0	336.54	40.8
4.	Gujarat . . .	56.2	21.2	17.1	12.9	73.25	18.4
5.	Haryana . . .	13.5	11.7	4.7	11.7	18.15	11.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh .	4.4	9.7	0.1	2.4	4.52	9.2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir .	8.4	15.5	1.4	8.4	9.79	13.9
8.	Karnataka. . .	102.8	35.9	33.7	24.2	136.46	32.1
9.	Kerala . . .	37.4	16.4	11.6	19.3	48.98	17.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh .	194.0	41.5	30.9	21.3	224.97	36.7
11.	Maharasthra . .	166.9	36.7	47.2	17.0	214.10	29.2
12.	Orissa . . .	124.2	48.3	10.9	24.1	135.12	44.7
13.	Punjab . . .	9.6	7.2	4.3	7.2	13.88	7.2
14.	Rajasthan . .	80.6	26.0	19.0	19.4	99.54	24.4
15.	Tamil Nadu . .	138.4	39.5	38.5	20.5	176.85	32.8
16.	Uttar Pradesh .	373.1	37.2	75.2	27.2	448.34	35.1
17.	West Bengal .	137.2	30.3	36.6	20.7	173.45	27.6
18.	Small States & U.Ts. .	9.3	11.8	4.9	4.7	14.2	7.7
19.	All India . . .	1959.7	33.4	417.0	20.1	2376.7	29.9

Note: 1. The above estimates are derived by using the povertyline Rs.49.09 *per* capita per month at 1973-74 prices correspondingto daily calorie requirement of 2400 per person in rural areas and the poverty line of Rs. 56.64 per capita per month corresponding to c?.lorie requirement of 2100 in urban areas.

2. For up-dating the poverty line for 1987-88 C. S. O. Private Consumption deflator has been used.

3. These calculation are based on the draft report of 43rd Round of National Sanple Survey data on household consumer expenditure. (Report No. 372 'Report on the Fourth Quinquenniel Survey on Consumer Expenditure", N. S. S. O., June, 1998)

4. The number of Deople below poverty line relates to the population as on 1st March 1988.

5. State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same metnodolotgy as was used at the time of formulation of Seventh Five Year Plan. Since then a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an expert group headed by Dr. D.T. Lskdawala.

6. The estimates presented here are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Group.